

REMARKS

This Amendment is submitted in response to the Office Action dated August 22, 2006, having a shortened statutory period set to expire November 22, 2006. Claims 1-14 and 21-23 are currently pending.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

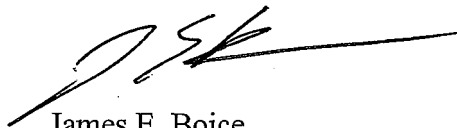
At paragraph 3 of the present Office Action, the Examiner has rejected Claims 1-14 and 22-23 for using the term “Java applet.” The Examiner cites *Ex parte Simpson*, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982).

As cited in Section 2173.05(u) of the MPEP, “The presence of a trademark or trade name in a claim is not, *per se*, improper under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.” In the present claim, the term “Java” is not used in a standalone manner, but rather the term “Java applet” is used. This term is well known as describing “a Java class that is loaded and run by an already-running Java application such as a Web browser or an applet viewer,” as cited in the Third Edition of Microsoft Press’s “Computer Dictionary,” (1997). Thus, the term “Java applet” is not used to denote a source of a good or service, but rather do denote a commonly used term used by those skilled in the art, and thus does not violate 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Nonetheless, in an effort to promote the present prosecution, the term “Java” has been removed. As no new issues are raised by this amendment, (since the Examiner has stated that he “will assume ‘web browser’” has a substantially similar meaning when used with the term “applet,” Applicants respectfully request that the proposed amendment be submitted and the rejection removed.

CONCLUSION

No extension of time for this response is believed to be necessary. However, in the event an extension of time is required, that extension of time is hereby requested. Please charge any fee associated with an extension of time as well as any other fee necessary to further the prosecution of this application to **IBM CORPORATION DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. 50-0563**.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'JEB', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

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J \j\ *n.* A high-level programming language created by the developer of APL, Kenneth Iverson. J is a successor language to APL that may be run on many platforms, including DOS, Windows, OS/2, and Macintosh. Like APL, J is used primarily by mathematicians. *See also* APL.

jabber \jab'ər\ *n.* A continuous stream of random data transmitted over a network as the result of some malfunction.

jack \jak\ *n.* A connector designed to receive a plug. A jack is commonly used in making audio and video connections.

jacket \jak'ət\ *n.* *See* disk jacket.

jack in \jak' in'\ *vb.* **1.** To log on to a computer. **2.** To connect to a network or BBS, especially for purposes of entering an IRC or a virtual reality simulation, such as a MUD (to leave is to *jack out*). *See also* IRC, MUD.

Jacquard loom \jak'ərd lōm'\ *n.* The first machine that used punched cards to control its operation. In this loom, developed in 1801 by French inventor Joseph-Marie Jacquard, up to 24,000 cards were placed on a rolling drum. Where a hole was punched on a card, one of a set of rods could pass through and select a particular thread to be woven into the pattern. Jacquard was awarded a medal by the Emperor Napoleon for his invention. Later in the nineteenth century, punched cards were used in Charles Babbage's computer-like Analytical Engine and in Herman Hollerith's statistical tabulating machine. *See also* Analytical Engine, Hollerith tabulating/recording machine.

jaggies \jag'ēz\ *n.* The "stairsteps" that appear in diagonal lines and curves drawn at low resolutions in computer graphics. *Also called* aliasing.

Janet \jan'ət\ *n.* Short for the **Joint Academic Network**. A wide area network in the United Kingdom that serves as the principal backbone for the Internet in that country. *See also* backbone (definition 1).

Java \jä'və\ *n.* An object-oriented programming language, developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. Similar to C++, Java is smaller, more portable, and easier to use than C++ because it is more robust and it manages memory on its own. Java was also designed to be secure and platform-neutral (meaning that it can be run on any platform) through the fact that Java programs are compiled into bytecodes, which are similar to machine code and are not specific to any platform. This makes it a useful language for programming Web applications, since users access the Web from many types of computers. Currently, the most widespread use of Java is in programming small applications, or applets, for the World Wide Web. *See also* bytecode, Java applet, object-oriented programming.

Java applet \jä'və a'plət\ *n.* A Java class that is loaded and run by an already-running Java application such as a Web browser or an applet viewer. Java applets can be downloaded and run by any Web browser capable of interpreting Java, such as Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator, and HotJava. Java applets are frequently used to add multimedia effects and interactivity to Web pages, such as background music, real-time video displays, animations, calculators, and interactive games. Applets can be activated automatically when a user views a page, or they may require some action on the part of the user, such as clicking on an icon in the Web page. *See also* applet, Java.

Java chip \jä'və chip'\ *n.* An implementation on a single integrated circuit of the virtual machine specified for execution of the Java programming language. Such chips, which are being developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc., could be used in very small devices and as controllers for appliances. *See also* integrated circuit, Java, virtual machine.

Java-compliant browser \jä'və kəm-plī'ənt brou'zər\ *n.* A Web browser with support for the Java

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